

## BY AUTHORITY.

### SEALED TENDERS

Will be received at the General Post Office until MONDAY, March 19, 1894, at 12 o'clock noon, for furnishing Mail Bags for the Inter-Island Mail Service.

Sample of Bags can be seen at the Post Office.

The Postmaster-General does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any bid.

JOS. M. OAT,  
979-31 Postmaster-General.

### WHAT'S IN TO-DAY'S PAPER.

FIRST PAGE.  
Won in a Card Game.  
A Dog That Was of Age.

SECOND PAGE.  
Editorial Paragraphs.  
The Labor Question—Editorial.  
Water Works Extension, by Chas. B. Wilson—Editorial.

THIRD PAGE.  
Marine News.  
Local and General Items.  
The Boat Race.  
Judiciary Jottings.  
The Skating Race.  
Suspected Firebugs Arrested.

FOURTH PAGE.  
Our Railway Army.  
Wasteful Use of Exhaust Steam.

## The Daily Bulletin.

MONDAY, MARCH 12, 1894.

Honolulu is to have ten calls each way of the two great lines between San Francisco and China in the next twelve months. This continuation of the increased mail service of the past year ought to be well appreciated by our people. Between the Oceanic Steamship Co., the China lines, and the Canadian-Australian line, we shall have an average of four mail steamers a month from the Pacific coast in the twelve months. An equal number (48) will leave for the same coast, twenty-five for the Colonies and ten for China.

Saturday's issue of the Advertiser contained a partly historical description of the Honolulu Library and Reading Room, with a picture of the building and an editorial commending the institution. The names of several benefactors of the institution, dead and living, are mentioned without giving that of the founder and one of the most liberal contributors. That was the late George Lucas, who started the movement, and headed the first subscription list with \$500. Any historical sketch of the Honolulu Library and Reading Room without the name of George Lucas is to use a well-worn comparison—like the play of Hamlet with the part of the melancholy Dane omitted.

In Friday's issue there was an item stating that Mullen, a blue-jacket from the Adams, was arrested at Moanalua on the complaint of people living there that he was firing a pistol recklessly. While it appears to be true that a report reached the station that Mullen was firing a revolver, the police sent out after him found that he had not been doing so, and had no pistol in his possession. As the matter is one that affects the man's liberty, we have much pleasure in correcting the item in question. There was not the slightest intention of casting any reflection on the crew of the Adams, which is one of the most orderly and well-behaved crews of national vessels that have ever been in this port.

### WATER AND POWER.

Mr. Wilson's letter on the improvement of the water supply should be carefully considered by the Government. There is danger of making expensive blunders similar to previous ones mentioned by him, in every new administration's wasting time and money in contriving schemes they might deem better than those of their predecessors, yet never being able to put any great improvement into effect. As to the *ex parte* conclusion of a contemporary, that, "This city will never be run by water-power," it should be recalled that the electric lighting of Honolulu's streets by water-power was sneered at by un-commonly wise people when first proposed. It came to pass nevertheless, and although probably the whole city's machinery will never be run by water power, there is no reason to doubt that a great increase may be gained in the water supply from the mountains, which would be capable of utilization in generating electricity for more than the present street-lighting system.

### THE LABOR QUESTION.

While purporting to endorse a report against the BULLETIN from an anonymous correspondent, the Advertiser only adds to the charges brought by this paper against the Portuguese colony. It says they decline work offered to them on the plantation and that, while they do so, it is "anomalous, not to say absurd," to send out of the country for more of the same race. This is just what everybody of any sense is saying and there would be nothing heard officially about trying to get more Portuguese were it not that the P. G. politicians deem it expedient to give a little tally to the

"colony" at this juncture. On the other hand, it is true, what we said before, that the planters do not want Portuguese labor at a price that will attract that labor or hold it. This is no reflection on the Portuguese, who would, we fully believe, be more profitable to the planters, if handled intelligently, than the Oriental labor they have been craving and, to a large extent, getting these many years. The planters have shown all along that they do not want, in either field or mill, more help than is absolutely necessary of any class that is capable of maintaining what is known in civilization as the dignity of labor. When sugar yielded nearly twice as much to them as it does to-day, they insisted that they must have cheap, cheaper, cheapest labor, or their ruin with that of the country was inevitable. There is some excuse for their shyness of what is called civilized labor, both in the nature of their industry and in the experience, to take the nearest example, of agriculturists on the Pacific Coast. A strike conducted on a plan with which white men are familiar, at a critical period of the crop, would be calamitous all around. Such lawless demonstrations as have been seen in California—when gangs of white loafers went from farm to farm driving white workers from their duty by threats of violence—are a state of affairs that Hawaiian planters may be pardoned for doing almost anything to avoid making possible on their plantations.

Nothing in the perennial discussion of the labor question has been more frequently heard than the assertion that white labor cannot stand plantation work in this climate. This we believe to be one of those flippantly uttered conclusions which are passed from mouth to mouth until they become generally accepted as axiomatic truths without being thought worth while putting to the proof. In this case the conclusion is one that has a great deal of evidence to disprove it. White plantation overseers have as much activity in exposure to the Hawaiian sun as any of the laborers under their charge, yet they are usually the very pictures of robust health. The same may be said of white men who are operating cattle and sheep runs in these islands. White mechanics in our heated foundries, and engine rooms of factories and steamers, are as sturdy and strong as those of their occupations in other countries. Carpenters and plumbers, bricklayers and roofers, of the pale faces, toil in the sun and in close apartments, in the town of Honolulu, yet there is not a healthier lot of mechanics, it is safe to say, in any other town in the world. Give white men white men's wages on the plantations and they will grow fat at the work, but there is no doubt they would be the most restless class of labor ever introduced there. They would be continually hankering after employment in town, and the thrifty ones—with only too many of the unthrifty—would not be long in making the change. Their social aspirations and sociable propensities, together with the regard of family men for the education of their children, would inevitably drive them this way. This would prove a constant source of congestion to the city's population, probably resulting in a permanent class of the unemployed—an entirely new feature in the history of Honolulu. No better demonstration of the accuracy of this view could be demanded than the existence of the large colony of Portuguese, originally introduced as plantation labor, which soon migrated into town and now with the great falling off in the public and private demand for labor in town, are the pioneers of an unemployed class that has been rapidly receiving accretions, especially in the past year, from the drift of various nationalities.

From all the foregoing considerations, two things are clear, viz: 1. It would be the height of absurdity to bring in more Portuguese for plantation labor while those now here hold out against taking employment on the plantations at the best terms thus far offered them. 2. There is little or no prospect of an early revolution in the plantation labor situation, whereby the bulk of the work will be done by laborers of European race. Nothing has yet appeared, however, to discourage the hope entertained by many, that a larger opening might be made for European labor on the plantations immediately through schemes that would develop into the gradual elimination, or reduction to an insignificant minimum, of contract or coolie labor. The co-operative plan in course of experiment at Ewa may, in part at least, furnish the happy solution. There should also be a fair trial of the system of subdividing plantations into convenient sections, each to be placed under the superintendence of a competent man who should select his own assistants, which a correspondent lately informed our readers had proved a success in Australia. The long familiar retort of planters, in answer to newspaper discussions of the labor

question that the writers do not know what they are talking about—is played out. Some of the most prominent of themselves, and who were among the loudest in sneering at suggestions from the outside, besides clamoring for the cheapest contract labor as an absolute necessity for the selection of the sugar industry, have lately given themselves completely away on the public platform by declaring their readiness to take their chances with free labor and annexation to the United States. Let them show their sincerity in such protestations by taking their chances with free labor before annexation.

### Water Works Extension.

#### EDITORIAL BULLETIN.

The Hawaiian Star in its issue of Friday the 9th inst. contains an article headed "A New Pumping Plant." The plan of Superintendent of Water Works Brown, etc., etc. The following extract will show the tenor of the article: "Andrew Brown, Superintendent of Water Works, is devising a plan to insure a supply from the mains during the prospective or other seasons of drought. There is now a pumping plant at Makiki. When necessary it sends from an artesian well into the mains 1,125,000 gallons of water a day. The city consumes altogether about 3,000,000 gallons. The main source of supply is the reservoirs in Nuuanu Valley. There is now an artesian well in the yard of the Executive building not far from the barracks. It is a seven-inch bore and flows about the same as the Makiki well. It is proposed by Mr. Brown that a ten-inch well be drilled on the barracks lot. Then what is wanted is a pumping plant to handle the output of the two wells. The pair would yield about 2,500,000 gallons a day. The well on the Executive building premises sends water twenty feet above the surface, and such wells may be had almost anywhere. For the boring, the depth is about 500 feet, and the cost about \$7 a foot. The McCandless combination has the only boring outfit on the islands. Mr. Brown is for a pumping plant that would be ample for some time and might be enlarged on demand. It should be of improved machinery in a good building. The cost of maintenance would not be great. Expense would be an engineer and a foreman a few months of the dry season. To increase the pressure it will be necessary to enlarge some of the mains. The Superintendent is campaigning for an appropriation to carry out his present plan."

I need not enlarge on the vital interest of the question of water supply for every resident of Honolulu without exception of race or nationality, or to my own acquaintance with the subject from an expert eye, to make an excuse for offering a few remarks on it with a view to having the pros and cons of every scheme for its improvement publicly discussed in the press before the country is put to any expense in adopting them.

It is with the latter view that I have written. It has hitherto been a cause of great expense to the public and consequent loss that every change of administration and even of changes has caused the overthrow of the old plans and the casting away of the experience so dearly bought before, and it seems the Provisional Government is to be no exception to the rule. I do not write this in a capricious or personal spirit or one of opposition to new schemes for improvement, but simply stating what may be styled a historical fact. Every new minister or official seems to have his own hobby which he rides regardless of the previous experience of his predecessors, and so, to teach him what is best and most practicable, again costs the country expense and the previous outlay is apparently looked on as thrown away. I do not wish to seem egotistic, but merely to place the results of my experience in the water works at the service of the public in whose pay I stand. I will not, before me, regard it. I will not, before me, regard it.

As the subject first of my remarks on the subject from my report to Minister of the Interior Timoleon on 1890: "Pumping Plant. As the experiments conducted during the drought showed the practicability of pumping water from the artesian wells into the reservoirs I have entered, at your excellency's request, into correspondence with leading manufacturers in the United States relative to procuring a pumping plant to be used in cases of severe drought. A suitable plant to pump 3,000,000 gallons daily to a level 300 feet from the reservoirs above the level of supply could be procured and erected at a cost of about \$100,000. The running expenses of this plant would be about \$1000 monthly, working 21 hours a day. Yet, as the extensive storage works for additional power to the Electric Light Works previously referred to are proposed to be undertaken, which would also serve the double purpose of ensuring the city against a water famine, it is worth while to procure a pumping plant at present." These remarks are to be found on page 76 in the printed copies of Mr. or Mr. Timoleon's report to the Legislature of that year and further consideration of the subject is also to be found on pages 71, 72 and 81 of the same report.

It seems to me still that the same argument then used (the ability to supply power as well as water storage) makes the extension of the reservoir system preferable to the extension of the pumping system if money is available for either purpose. There is an additional reason at the present period of financial distress against our inferior population in that an extension of the reservoir system would give employment as laborers to many of the poor fathers of families now out of work, while the pumping scheme would only be in the hands of McCall, Jones and Mr. Young of the foundry, or other persons in the same line

employing but few people as against hundreds by the other method.

Again I may ask why get another pumping plant when the country has already been put to the expense of getting one at Makiki where there is more water than the present pump apparently can take away. According to Mr. Brown's own figures this plant has a capacity of 1,125,000 gallons in 24 hours if necessary. From personal knowledge I can state that this draught only lowers the water level in the eastern about 12 feet, leaving a constant supply of 15 feet depth in the eastern. Why did they not put in at first a pump of sufficient capacity to take all the water that well is able to furnish? There is absolutely no necessity for boring more wells, as the present well at Makiki is capable of supplying 3,000,000 gallons daily, if required, without exhausting its source of supply. I will close here for the present, trusting that a full and fair public discussion of the plans will be had before any action is taken on them, for I am willing at all times to furnish facts and figures in support of my views and to give the public the benefit of the experience I have acquired in the service. Awaiting, then, further opinion on the subject, I remain, etc.

CHAS. B. WILSON.  
Honolulu, March 12, 1894.

We have just received another cargo of Hay and Grain by the "Irmgard," personally selected by our manager in California; and as we buy the best, a word to the wise is sufficient. Prompt delivery.

### California Feed Co.

OFFICE: Corner Queen and Nuuanu streets. Both Telephones 121.

WAREHOUSE: King street near O. R. & L. Co.'s Depot. Both Telephones 53.

By Lewis J. Levey.

## TO-MORROW! HAY AT AUCTION!

TO-MORROW, March 13, AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON.

Will sell at Public Auction, at the Warehouse, near the Union Iron Works.

25 BALES  
Alpha Hay

Slightly damaged ex barkentine "W. H. Diamond" from San Francisco.

Lewis J. Levey.

AUCTIONEER.

By Jas. F. Morgan.

### SALE NOTICE.

BY ORDER OF MR. M. R. COLLIER, President of the Provisional Government, I will sell by Public Auction, for account of whom it may concern, at my Sale-room, Queen street, Honolulu, on SATURDAY, March 11, 1894, at 12 o'clock noon, One Hecla, formerly the property of W. C. Achi, built by him, and now owned by said Achi in violation of the provisions of the statute.

JAS. F. MORGAN,  
Auctioneer, 977-13

## NICOLAS BREHAM,

—DEALER IN—

## "Soft Soaps" & Tallow

182 KING STREET.

P. O. BOX 341.

Portuguese Mutual Benefit Society of Hawaii.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT all drafts issued by the above-named Society are payable on presentation to the Treasurer, M. R. A. Vieira at his office, corner Kin and Miller streets and all the same to the order of said Society regarding the Treasurer should be directed to said M. R. A. Vieira, P. O. Box 219, Honolulu.

M. G. SILLVA,  
Secretary.

### HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THIS Company, held this day, at the office of Theo. H. Davies & Co., the following officers were elected for the ensuing year, viz:

President—Theo. H. Davies,  
Vice-President—F. M. Swamy,  
Treasurer—W. H. Blair,  
Secretary—E. W. Holdsworth,  
Auditor—T. R. Keyworth.

E. W. HOLDSWORTH,  
Honolulu, Feb. 15, 1894.

### ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE INTER-ISLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, held this day, the following officers and Directors were elected for the ensuing year:

W. B. Godfrey, President,  
J. E. K. Vice-President,  
W. H. M. Leach, Treasurer,  
J. L. McLean, Secretary,  
E. W. Holdsworth, Auditor.

W. B. Godfrey, J. E. K., G. S. Wilcox, F. A. Schaefer, W. O. Smith,  
W. H. M. LEACH,  
Secretary, 141 S. N. Co., Ltd.,  
Honolulu, H. I., March 9, 1894.

## Hawaiian Hardware Co., Ltd.

Saturday, March 10, 1894.

The United States are flooded with thousands of jimcrack articles as the result of the exhibits at the World's Fair. We have had opportunities for securing the agency for a large number of these articles, but there are so few of them that are worth anything that we refused to handle them. One article, however, that has come to our notice we believe will fill a long felt want.

One of the greatest difficulties the housewife or cook has to contend with is keeping the bread knife sharp. If it is used for any other purpose than cutting bread it is bound to become dull. If it happens to be convenient the cook will use it for any purpose for which a knife is used, all the placarding possible will not prevent his cutting kindling wood with it if he feels so disposed. The article we have in view to remedy all this trouble is a knife made very much like a saw, and it will cut bread without the trace of a crumb; warm bread may be cut without its becoming heavy. Another knife of the same pattern, but smaller, is adapted for cutting cake on which there is icing. Still another is used as a parer. The three are of the finest steel with nickel plated handles securely fastened to the blades so that they cannot possibly come off. We sell them at \$1 per set and you get good value when you buy them.

A new lot of clothes wringers varying in size from that ordinarily used by families to the very large one used in sugar mills for wringing sugar bags. These we offer you at San Francisco prices.

The standard scale in the United States is the Fairbanks. The government uses them in all of its weighing and so favorably are they known that people look with suspicion upon anything weighed on any other scale. We have recently added to our stock a number of them suitable for use in stores or mills. There is no second quality in a Fairbanks and when you get one it will last forever without repairs.

We have a large assortment of very handsome Call Bells which we offer at low prices. This includes the plain ding-a-ling-a-ling sort and the kind that sounds just as if it had an electric battery at one end; nickel or silver plated as your tastes run and the price won't hurt you no matter which you select.

The articles mentioned above are for use in the home and store rather than on the plantation or cattle ranch. For either of the latter places a fence is as necessary as the land itself, and when you are buying an article like a fence, something which under ordinary circumstances must be repaired from time to time, it might be well to buy the kind that is constructed on a plan that reduces the wear and tear to a minimum. We have no recollection of ever seeing or hearing of one that embodies as many really good points as the Jones Locked. Its cheapness is not the only thing that commends it to the public. Its construction is such that cattle may try as hard as they like they cannot break it down. The wires will not sag, so that there is practically no repairing to be done. The growing demand for the Jones fence is convincing proof that it is destined to supersede all other methods of building wire fence. Its economy brings it within reach of every one—6 cents each for steel wire stays to take the place of a post that costs 16 cents or more is an item for your consideration.

## Hawaiian Hardware Co., Ltd.

Opposite Spreckels' Block,  
307 FORT STREET.

# TEMPLE OF FASHION

Corner Fort & Hotel Streets.

I BEG TO INFORM MY CUSTOMERS  
THAT I WILL HOLD

## SPECIAL SALES

EVERY WEEK DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH.

## BIG INDUCEMENTS

Will be offered to the Public and it will pay you to trade at the "TEMPLE OF FASHION."

I AM OFFERING NOW

For Friday and Saturday Only.

## Boys' Cambric and Flanette Waists

Elegant Assortment of Colors at 20 Cents Each.

Just Received by last "Australia" a Large Stock of

## DRESS FLANETTES!

To be sold for ONE WEEK ONLY at 10c., 12½c., 14c. and 16½c. per yard. Goods worth 25c. a yard.

250 PIECES.

## VICTORIA LAWN

In 10-yard lengths, reduced from \$1.00 to 75 cents.

## S. EHRLICH,

Corner Fort and Hotel Sts., Honolulu, H. I.

# Reorganization

The Drug Business heretofore carried by Hollister & Co. has been incorporated under the name of the

## Hollister Drug Co., Ltd.

Having the largest and most complete stock in our line, we are prepared to offer our customers the best goods at the lowest prices.

## HOLLISTER DRUG CO.,

(LIMITED)

523 Fort Street, Honolulu, H. I.

TELEPHONE 119—P. O. BOX 372

## CHAS. HUSTACE,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

## GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, FLOUR and FEED.

Fresh California Roll Butter and Island Butter

ALWAYS ON HAND

New Goods Received by Every Steamer from San Francisco.

All Orders faithfully attended to. Satisfaction guaranteed. Island Orders solicited and packed with care.

LINCOLN BLOCK, KING STREET, BET. FORT AND ALAKA STREETS.

BOTH TELEPHONES 210—P. O. BOX 267

## LEWIS & CO.,

111 FORT STREET.

## Importers, Wholesale & Retail Grocers

## Provision Dealers & Naval Supplies

Fresh Goods by Every California Steamer.

ICE - HOUSE - GOODS - A - SPECIALTY.

ISLAND ORDERS SOLICITED. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

TELEPHONE 32—P. O. BOX 145

## H. E. McINTYRE & BRO.,

—IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN—

## Groceries, - Provisions - and - Feed.

New Goods Received by Every Packet from the Eastern States and Europe.

FRESH - CALIFORNIA - PRODUCE - BY - EVERY - STEAMER.

All Orders faithfully attended to and Goods Delivered to any Part of the City FREE.

ISLAND ORDERS SOLICITED. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.  
EAST CORNER FORT AND KING STREETS